SATURDAY, MAY 16,

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

An ADDRESS of the CONGRESS to the INHABITANTS of the *United States* of AMERICA.

FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN,

THREE Years have now paſſed away, ſince the Commencement of the preſent War. A War without Parallel in the Annals of Mankind. It hath diſplayed a Spectacle, the moſt ſolemn that can poſſibly be exhibited. On one Side, we behold Fraud and Violence labouring in the Service of Deſpotiſm; on the other, Virtue and Fortitude ſupporting and eſtabliſhing the Rights of human Nature.

YOU cannot but remember how reluctantly we were dragged into this arduous Conteſt; and how repeatedly, with the Earneſtneſs of humble Intreaty, we ſupplicated a Redreſs of our Grievances from him who ought to have been the Father of his People. In vain did we implore his Protection: In vain appeal to the Juſtice, the Generoſity, of Engliſhmen—of Men, who had been the Guardians, the Aſſertors and Vindicators of Liberty thro' a Succeſſion of Ages: Men, who, with their Swords, had eſtabliſhed the firm Barrier of Freedom, and cemented it with the Blood of Heroes. Every Effort was vain. For, even whilſt we were proſtrated at the Foot of the Throne, that fatal Blow was ſtruck, which hath ſeparated us for ever. Thus ſpurned, contemned and inſulted—thus driven by our Enemies into Meaſures, which our Souls abhorred—we made a ſolemn Appeal to the Tribunal of unerring Wiſdom and Juſtice. To that Almighty Ruler of Princes, whoſe Kingdom is over all.

WE were then quite defenceleſs. Without Arms, without Ammunition, without Cloathing, without Ships, without Money, without Officers ſkilled in War; with no other Reliance but the Bravery of our People and the Juſtice of our Cauſe. We had to contend with a Nation great in Arts and in Arms, whoſe Fleets covered the Ocean, whoſe Banners had waved in Triumph thro' every Quarter of the Globe. However unequal this Conteſt, our Weakneſs was ſtill farther increaſed by the Enemies which America had nouriſhed in her Boſom. Thus expoſed, on the one Hand, to external Force and internal Diviſions; on the other, to be compelled to drink of the bitter Cup of Slavery, and to go ſorrowing all our Lives long; in this ſad Alternative, we choſe the former. To this Alternative we were reduced by Men, who, had they been animated by one Spark of Generoſity, would have diſdained to take ſuch mean Advantage of our Situation; or, had they paid the leaſt Regard to the Rules of Juſtice, would have conſidered with Abhorrence a Propoſition to injure thoſe, who had faithfully fought their Battles, and induſtriouſly contributed to rear the Edifice of their Glory.

BUT, however great the Injuſtice of our Foes in commencing this War, it is by no Means equal to the Cruelty with which they have conducted it. The Courſe of their Armies is marked by Rapine and Devaſtation. Thouſands, without Diſtinction of Age or Sex, have been driven from their peaceful Abodes, to encounter the Rigours of inclement Seaſons; and the Face of Heaven hath been inſulted by the wanton Conflagration of defenceleſs Towns. Their Victories have been followed by the cool Murder of Men, no longer able to reſiſt; and thoſe who eſcaped from the firſt Act of Carnage have been expoſed, by Cold, Hunger and Nakedneſs, to wear out a miſerable Exiſtence in the tedious Hours of Confinement, or to become the Deſtroyers of their Countrymen, of their Friends, perhaps, dreadful Idea! of their Parents or Children. Nor was this the outrageous Barbarity of an Individual, but a Syſtem of deliberate Malice, ſtamped with the Concurrence of the Britiſh Legiſlature, and ſanctioned with all the Formalities of Law. Nay, determined to diſſolve the cloſeſt Bonds of Society, they have ſtimulated Servants to ſlay their Maſters in the peaceful Hour of domeſtic Security. And, as if all this were inſufficient to ſlake their Thirſt of Blood, the Blood of Brothers, of unoffending Brothers, they have excited the Indians againſt us; and a General, who calls himſelf a Chriſtian, a Follower of the merciful Jeſus, hath dared to proclaim to all the World his Intention of letting looſe againſt us whole Hoſts of Savages, whoſe Rule of Warfare is promiſcuous Carnage, who rejoice to murder the Infant ſmiling in its Mother's Arms, to inflict on their Priſoners the moſt excruciating Torments, and exhibit Scenes of Horror from which Nature recoils.

WERE it poſſible, they would have added to this terrible Syſtem, for they have offered the Inhabitants of theſe States to be exported by their Merchants to the ſickly, baneful Climes of India, there to periſh. An Offer not accepted of, merely from the Impracticability of carrying it into Execution.

NOTWITHSTANDING theſe great Provocations, we have treated ſuch of them as fell into our Hands with Tenderneſs, and ſtudiouſly endeavoured to alleviate the Afflictions of their Captivity. This Conduct we have purſued ſo far as to be by them ſtigmatized with Cowardice, and by our Friends with Folly. But our Dependence was not upon Man. It was upon Him, who hath commanded us to love our Enemies, and to render Good for Evil. And what can be more wonderful than the Manner of our Deliverances? How often have we been reduced to Diſtreſs, and yet been raiſed up? When the Means to proſecute the War have been wanting to us, have not our Foes themſelves been rendered inſtrumental in providing them? This hath been done in ſuch a Variety of Inſtances, ſo peculiarly marked almoſt by the direct Interpoſition of Providence, that not to feel and acknowledge his Protection, would be the Heighth of impious Ingratitude.

AT length that God of Battles, in whom was our Truſt, hath conducted us thro' the Paths of Danger and Diſtreſs to the Threſholds of Security. It hath now become morally certain, that, if we have Courage to perſevere, we ſhall eſtabliſh our Liberties and Independence.——The haughty Prince, who ſpurned us from his Feet with Contumely and Diſdain,—and the Parliament which proſcribed us, now deſcend to offer Terms of Accommodation. Whilſt in the full Career of Victory, they pulled off the Maſk, and avowed their intended Deſpotiſm. But, having laviſhed in vain the Blood and Treaſure of their Subjects in Purſuit of this execrable Purpoſe, they now endeavour to enſnare us with the inſidious Offers of Peace. They would ſeduce you into a Dependence, which neceſſarily, inevitably leads to the moſt humiliating Slavery. And do they believe that you will accept theſe fatal Terms? Becauſe you have ſuffered the Diſtreſſes of War, do they ſuppoſe that you will baſely lick the Duſt before the Feet of your Deſtroyers? Can there be an American ſo loſt to the Feelings which adorn human Nature? To the generous Pride, the Elevation, the Dignity of Freedom! Is there a Man who would not abhor a Dependence upon thoſe, who have deluged his Country in the Blood of its Inhabitants? We cannot ſuppoſe this; neither is it poſſible that they themſelves can expect to make many Converts. What then is their Intention? Is it not to lull you with the fallacious Hopes of Peace, until they can aſſemble new Armies to proſecute their nefarious Deſigns? If this is not the Caſe, why do they ſtrain every Nerve to levy Men throughout their Iſlands? Why do they meanly court each little Tyrant of Europe to ſell them his unhappy Slaves? Why do they continue to embitter the Minds of the Savages againſt you? Surely this is not the Way to conciliate the Affections of America. Be not, therefore, deceived. You have ſtill to expect one ſevere Conflict. Your foreign Alliances, tho' they ſecure your Independence, cannot ſecure your Country from Deſolation, your Habitations from Plunder, your Wives from Inſult or Violation, nor your Children from Butchery. Foiled in their principal Deſign, you muſt expect to feel the Rage of diſappointed Ambition. Ariſe then! To your Tents! And gird you for the Battle. It is Time to turn the headlong Current of Vengeance upon the Head of the Deſtroyer. They have filled up the Meaſure of their Abominations, and like ripe Fruit muſt ſoon drop from the Tree. Altho' much is done, yet much remains to do. Expect not Peace, whilſt any Corner of America is in Poſſeſſion of your Foes. You muſt drive them away from this Land of Promiſe, a Land flowing indeed with Milk and Honey. Your Brethren, at the Extremities of the Continent, already implore your Friendſhip and Protection. It is your Duty to grant their Requeſt. They hunger and thirſt after Liberty. Be it yours to diſpenſe to them the heavenly Gift. And what is there now to prevent it?

AFTER the unremitted Efforts of our Enemies, we are ſtronger than before. Nor can the wicked Emiſſaries, who ſo aſſiduouſly labour to promote their Cauſe, point out any one Reaſon to ſuppoſe that we ſhall not receive daily Acceſſions of Strength. They tell you, it is true, that your Money is of no Value; and your Debts ſo enormous they can never be paid. But we tell you, that if Britain proſecutes the War another Campaign, that ſingle Campaign will coſt her more than we have hitherto expended. And yet theſe Men would prevail upon you to take up that immenſe Load, and for it to ſacrifice your deareſt Rights. For, ſurely, there is no Man ſo abſurd as to ſuppoſe, that the leaſt Shadow of Liberty can be preſerved in a dependent Connexion with Great-Britain. From the Nature of the Thing it is evident, that the only Security you could obtain, would be, the Juſtice and Moderation of a Parliament, who have ſold the Rights of their own Conſtituents. And this ſlender Security is ſtill farther weakened, by the Conſideration that it was pledged to Rebels (as they unjuſtly call the good People of theſe States) with whom they think they are not bound to keep Faith by any Law whatſoever. Thus would you be caſt bound among Men, whoſe Minds (by your virtuous Reſiſtance) have been ſharpened to the keeneſt Edge of Revenge. Thus would your Children, and your Childrens Children, be by you forced to a Participation in all their Debts, their Wars, their Luxuries, and their Crimes. And this mad, this impious Syſtem they would lead you to adopt, becauſe of the Derangement of your Finances.

IT becomes you deeply to reflect on this Subject. Is there a Country on Earth, which hath ſuch Reſources for the Payment of her Debts as America? Such an extenſive Territory? So fertile, ſo bleſſed in its Climate and Productions? Surely there is none. Neither is there any, to which the wiſe Europeans will ſooner confide their Property. What then are the Reaſons that your Money hath depreciated? Becauſe no Taxes have been impoſed to carry on the War. Becauſe your Commerce hath been interrupted by your Enemy's Fleets. Becauſe their Armies have ravaged and deſolated a Part of your Country. Becauſe their Agents have villainouſly counterfeited your Bills. Becauſe Extortioners among you, inflamed with the Luſt of Gain, have added to the Price of every Article of Life. And becauſe weak Men have been artfully led to believe that it is of no Value. How is this dangerous Diſeaſe to be remedied? Let thoſe among you, who have Leiſure and Opportunity, collect the Monies which Individuals in their Neighbourhood are deſirous of placing in the Public Funds. Let the ſeveral Legiſlatures ſink their reſpective Emiſſions, that ſo, there being but one Kind of Bills, there may be leſs Danger of Counterfeits. Refrain a little while from purchaſing thoſe Things which are not abſolutely neceſſary, that ſo thoſe who have engroſſed Commodities may ſuffer (as they deſervedly will) the Loſs of their ill-gotten Hoards, by Reaſon of the Commerce with foreign Nations, which their Fleets will protect. Above all, bring forward your Armies into the Field. Truſt not to Appearances of Peace or Safety. Be aſſured that, unleſs you perſevere, you will be expoſed to every Species of Barbarity. But if you exert the Means of Defence which God and Nature have given you, the Time will ſoon arrive, when every Man ſhall ſit under his own Vine, and under his own Fig-tree, and there ſhall be none to make him afraid.

THE Sweets of a free Commerce with every Part of the Earth will ſoon reimburſe you for all the Loſſes you have ſuſtained. The full Tide of Wealth will flow in upon your Shores, free from the arbitrary Impoſitions of thoſe, whoſe Intereſt, and whoſe declared Policy it was, to check your Growth. Your Intereſts will be foſtered and nouriſhed by Governments, that derive their Power from your Grant, and will therefore be obliged, by the Influence of cogent Neceſſity, to exert it in your Favour.

IT is to obtain theſe Things that we call for your ſtrenuous, unremitted Exertions. Yet do not believe that you have been or can be ſaved merely by your own Strength. No! It is by the Aſſiſtance of Heaven, and this you muſt aſſiduouſly cultivate, by Acts which Heaven approves. Thus ſhall the Power and the Happineſs of theſe Sovereign, Free and Independent States, founded on the Virtue of their Citizens, increaſe, extend and endure, until the Almighty ſhall blot out all the Empires of the Earth.

By Order of Congreſs,

HENRY LAURENS, Preſident.

In CONGRESS, May 9, 1778.

RESOLVED,

THAT it be recommended to Miniſters of the Goſpel, of all Denominations, to read, or cauſe to be read, immediately after divine Service, the above Addreſs to the Inhabitants of the United States of America, in their reſpective Churches and Chapels, and other Places of religious Worſhip.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

To be SOLD by
JACOB ROTHROCK,
A Quantity of WINDOW GLASS.
York-Town, March 21, 1778.

Messrs H A L [illegible]

[illegible] ſenſible [illegible] the ſtriking [illegible] Britiſh Agents [illegible] Government [illegible] attempt of power [illegible] ſuppoſed, by rouſing a ſpirit of enquiry, [illegible] the letter to be much more [illegible] would otherwiſe have been. You will, Gentle[illegible] oblige the Public by giving it a place in your uſe[illegible]

[illegible] from a Merchant at ——— to his Correſpondent [illegible], on the Subject of the Credit of Great-Britain [illegible] United States of America reſpectively:—Or an [illegible] to the Queſtion, Which of the two ought at preſent [illegible] the Meaſures of a prudent Man?

[illegible] deſire me to inform you of the reaſons which [illegible] me, two years ago, to draw my money ſo [illegible] of the funds of England, and which afterwards [illegible] me to truſt my goods and money in the hands of [illegible] Americans.

[illegible] anſwering the firſt queſtion, I ſhall be very brief; I [illegible] not chuſe any longer to have a debtor I ſaw embarking in an undertaking, which, be the iſſue what it will, muſt ſtill prove diſadvantageous. The event has confirmed my ſuſpicion; for, by ſelling my ſtock in the funds at 88 per cent. which are now worth but 78, I find myſelf 30,000 Guilders richer than I would have been had I waited longer.

As to the ſecond queſtion; that ſubject was once debated largely in a converſation at which I was preſent, and in which I ſometimes took a part, between a philoſopher and a politician. The firſt expatiated largely on the ſatisfaction which generous ſouls muſt feel when they conſider, that in aſſiſting with their money and credit a people ſtruggling againſt oppreſſion, they are actually ſupporting the cauſe of freedom, which is the cauſe of mankind. The politician reminded us of the laſt war between England on the one part, and France and Spain on the other; of the victories and conqueſts, for which the proud Britons were chiefly indebted to their faithful brethren the Americans; of the violence, injuſtice and plunderings, which they exerciſed on us their good friends and allies; of the ſovereignty of the ſeas, which they arrogated to themſelves, with an inſolence that alarmed all other nations who had any regard for the freedom of their navigation, &c. From all which he concluded, that it would be a moſt fortunate event to Europe in general, and to our Republic in particular, if Great-Britain and her Colonies were for ever ſeparated, and the latter rendered perfectly independent; the monopoly of the Engliſh in ſo conſiderable a part of the globe annihilated; the trade of ſo many and extenſive countries made free and open to all nations; South-America liberated from the danger of falling a prey, the firſt war, to the united power of Great-Britain and North-America, &c. in a word, the whole of his reaſoning tended to prove that it was the duty of a good citizen to aſſiſt America in throwing off the Yoke of Britain.

On my return home, the ſituation of my private affairs led me into a train of reflections, which I ſhall communicate to you, and which are founded upon the knowledge I have acquired, as well of Affairs in general, as of thoſe of England and America in particular, countries through which I have travelled, and in which I have for ſome conſiderable time reſided, and to which I have traded largely. I freely own that theſe reflections have induced me to deal with the Americans, and to give them a large credit. And though I mean to go upon a ſure footing, yet, beſides the ſatisfaction I enjoy in finding my bills duly honoured and punctually paid, I am pleaſed with the thought that my money and trade are ſerviceable to my country, to Europe and to mankind.

Theſe then are the reflections, on which I am building. With regard to money loans, the credit of an individual depends more or leſs on the following particulars;

1. His known conduct with reſpect to former loans, and the punctuality with which he has diſcharged them.
2. His attention and application to buſineſs.
3. Frugality in his expences.
4. The ſurety of his capital; that is to ſay, whether he has an eſtate of a good income, unencumbered with old debts, and from which conſequently ariſes a ſure ability of making payments.
5. A well grounded proſpect of advancing his fortune in time to come, either by the improvement of his preſent poſſeſſions, or by gains derived from another quarter.
6. His known care and prudence in the management of his common affairs, and the advantage to be obtained by the good uſe of the intended loan.
7. His approved upright behaviour and honeſty, manifeſted by voluntarily diſcharging debts, to the payment of which no judge could have compelled him.

The ſame reaſons and circumſtances that procure credit to an individual, muſt in like manner create a ſure confidence in ſocieties of people or in whole nations, and this they actually do.

Let us now conſider and compare Great-Britain and America in theſe different points of view, in order from thence to form a judgment, which of the two countries affords the greateſt ſecurity for money loans.

1. With regard to former loans. We find that America, which in the laſt war contracted a debt of Ten Millions ſterling, for the ſupport of her army of 25,000 [illegible] and her other burthens, has in the year 1772 faithfully diſcharged that, as well as all her other debts. [illegible] Great-Britain, in ten years peace, and with [illegible] advantage of a very lucrative trade, has diminiſhed [illegible] very little, or not at all. On the contrary, ſhe [illegible] weakened the confidence of her creditors, by wanton [illegible], and by an ill uſe of the Sinking Fund, [illegible] for the payment of her debts.

2. [illegible] regard to attention and application to buſineſs. [illegible] every body is buſy. All hands are employed; [illegible] cultivating their lands (which is by far the greateſt [illegible]) others in navigation, in arts or in trade. An idle [illegible] a rarity there. Idleneſs and unprofitableneſs to [illegible] are qualities by which a perſon there diſcredits [illegible]. The caſe is different in England. That ſort of [illegible] is very numerous. It is there become faſhionable [illegible] nothing, and this faſhion has promoted a general [illegible] of luxury: Hence the many failures and daily [illegible] occaſioned by the taſte for coſtly diverſions [illegible] for luxury, which has reached its [illegible] in a certain degree, the bad [illegible] of public affairs. For the habit of conduct [illegible] in buſineſs, are only acquired [illegible] experience. And whenever an aver[illegible] the love of an idle life become general [illegible] is expoſed [illegible] the purſuit of plea[illegible]

[illegible] their property [illegible] to delay [illegible] propoſal, a practice which is be[illegible] politics, and in which they muſt have [illegible], as experience [illegible] the natural fruit [illegible] repealed. In America the very reverſe [illegible]. The inhabitants, train[illegible] to continual buſineſs and unremitting employment about their private concerns, apply themſelves, when called upon, in like manner to public affairs, with an alertneſs that is habitual to them, and thus nothing with them is neglected through delay.

3. As to frugality in expences. The Americans' manner of living is in general more ſimple and leſs expenſive than that of the Engliſh. Frugal tables, plain dreſs, leſs coſtly furniture, no equipage for pleaſure. An appearance of high living deſtroys a man's credit in America. Thus every one has reaſon to avoid that appearance. In England many a man puts his houſe keeping on a ſplendid footing in order to gain credit, and perſiſts in it till he becomes bankrupt. In the management of public affairs the difference is ſtill greater. In England, the penſions of ſtate officers, and the ſalaries annexed to offices, are enormous. The King has a private income of one million ſterling. Notwithſtanding which he is not able to ſupport his family without contracting debts. The Secretaries of State, Lords of the Treaſury, and of the Admiralty, &c. &c. have very large ſalaries. An Auditor of the Exchequer (I am told) draws ſix-pence in the pound, which is a fortieth part of all the money that iſſues out of the public treaſury. So that when a war coſts Forty Millions, the Auditor has One Million for his ſhare. At the laſt coinage of ſpecie, an Inſpector of the mint had for his perquiſites alone a yearly income of Sixty-ſeven Thouſand Pounds ſterling; profits, indeed, to which the ſervices, which thoſe gentlemen can render to the public, bear no proportion. All this muſt be paid by the people, who, already tottering under the burthen of taxes wantonly impoſed, are little able to contribute to the payment of the neceſſary debts of the nation. In America, where ſalaries are unavoidable, they are ſmall as the nature of the thing will admit. The honour of ſerving their country with diſtinction and fidelity is deemed a great reward. It can with truth be aſſerted, that a patriotic ſpirit pervades that country, and produces there the greateſt exertions. In England, this ſpirit is every where looked upon as a mere chimera; and whoever ventures to ſhew any tokens of patriotiſm is laughed at as a fool, or miſtruſted as a knave. The Committees of Congreſs for the departments of treaſury, of the navy, of foreign affairs, and for the purchaſe of arms, warlike ſtores, cloathing for the troops; all theſe Committees manage the affairs of their ſeveral departments without any ſalary or emolument whatever, though they ſpend therein more of their time than any Lord of the Treaſury or Admiralty would chuſe to part with from his pleaſures for theſe purpoſes. A former Engliſh miniſter of ſtate has calculated, that all the expences which the Americans incur for the government of three millions of people do not exceed Seventy Thouſand Pounds ſterling, from whence he draws this concluſion, that impoſts ſhould be laid upon them, till their expences are proportionate to thoſe which Great-Britain bears for the government of eight millions. It did not occur to him that his reaſoning might be retorted, and a quite oppoſite concluſion drawn from thence; namely, if three millions of people can be well governed at the expence of Seventy Thouſand Pounds ſterling, eight millions of people may be well governed for three times that ſum; and conſequently, that it would be poſſible, practicable and ſalutary, to reform and curtail the expences of the Engliſh government. Among a corrupt people, as the Engliſh are at preſent, no body is aſhamed to ſhare in the profits, which men in office know how to procure to themſelves at the expence of the public. It is incredible, how the public money is in this manner miſapplied and ſquandered away, the treaſury plundered, and the taxes, already ſo numerous and burthenſome, daily multiplied and rendered more oppreſſive, a circumſtance that aggravates the yoke of the people. Beſides, as in war there is a fairer proſpect of accumulating profits of this ſort than in time of peace, many are on all occaſions clamorous for war, and oppoſe all propoſals of peace, however fair. Hence ariſes the continual increaſe of the national debt, and the impoſſibility of hoping ever to ſee it paid.

4. As to the ſurety of the capital. The Thirteen United States of America are bound for one another, or, as we commoly ſay, jointly and ſeverally, for the payment of the debts contracted by Congreſs; and the debt, which they are under the neceſſity of incurring for the preſent war, is the only one they have to pay. All or almoſt all the debts heretofore contracted by the ſeveral colonies are already diſcharged. Whereas England will have to pay not only the frightful debt which the preſent war muſt unavoidably occaſion, but alſo her former immenſe debts, or at leaſt the intereſt thereof. In the mean while, America is enriching herſelf by prizes taken from the Britiſh trade, more than ſhe could formerly do by all her commerce under the ſhackles and reſtrictions of Britiſh monopoly. On the other hand, Great-Britain is impoveriſhed by the loſs of that monopoly, and by the diminution of her revenues; and is conſequently leſs able to diſcharge the debt ſhe is now inconſiderately augmenting.

5. *With regard to better proſpects hereafter.* Great-Britain has none. Her iſlands are ſurrounded by the ocean, and ſhe has no new lands to cultivate except ſome few woods and parks. She cannot therefore improve in agriculture. And with regard to population, inſtead of her inhabitants multiplying by an increaſe of the means of ſubſiſtance, they are daily diminiſhing by the progreſs of luxury and the greater difficulty of houſe-keeping, which naturally diſcourages the inhabitants from entering into [illegible] marriages. Thus Great-Britain will have fewer citizens to bear their ſhare in paying the public debts, and this ſmaller number will [illegible]. America, on the contrary, [illegible] poſſeſſes a very exte[illegible] country, which may in time be c[illegible] preſent under cultivation daily [illegible] labour of the farmer and [illegible] the number of the inha[illegible] people, which even now [illegible] propagation every twe[illegible] faſter by the acceſſion [illegible]

[illegible] So that [illegible] bled, who [illegible] that of the [illegible], will more [illegible] and [illegible] chiefly employed in [illegible] or fiſhery are but [illegible] whole body of the [illegible] managed the affairs of their [illegible] government with prudence, avoiding wars, and all vain and expenſive projects, and confining themſelves to their peaceful occupations, which, conſidering the extenſiveneſs of their unimproved lands, will find them employment for ages to come. The caſe is different with England. Always reſtleſs, ambitious, covetous, wicked and quarrelſome, ſhe is half her time engaged in one war or another, and always at an expence which is infinitely greater than any advantage ſhe can derive from thence, if ſhe ſucceeded to her utmoſt wiſhes. Thus in 1739 ſhe engaged in a war with Spain, to obtain the payment of a debt of about Ninety-five Thouſand Pounds, which would hardly amount to Four-pence a head on the whole nation. The war coſt her Forty Millions Sterling, and 50,000 men; and ſhe concluded a peace without obtaining the ſatisfaction deſired. There is ſcarce a nation in Europe, on which ſhe has not made war on one frivolous pretence or another. By which means ſhe has imprudently accumulated a debt, which has brought her to the brink of national bankruptcy. But the moſt imprudent of all her wars is that ſhe is now carrying on againſt America, with which, only by a juſt and equitable conduct, ſhe might have preſerved, for ages, an advantageous connexion. She is acting in this reſpect like a mad merchant, who beats every man that paſſes his door, in order to compel him to walk into his ſtore and purchaſe his goods. America will not ſubmit to this treatment till ſhe is ruined, and being ruined, her cuſtom is not worth a farthing. Nevertheleſs, to accompliſh this end, England is increaſing her national debt, and ruining herſelf. On the other hand, America has nothing in view but to eſtabliſh her liberty; and a freedom of trade that will be beneficial to all Europe, while, in the mean time, the abolition of that monopoly, to which ſhe has hitherto been ſubject, will procure her a profit, ſufficient to defray the debt ſhe contracts for executing this purpoſe.

7. Laſtly, with regard to upright conduct, and honeſty in diſcharging debts, we have obſerved in the firſt article the punctuality with which America diſcharged her public debt. The general character of the Americans in this reſpect is evident, from the honeſty with which they have paid their private debts in England, ſince the commencement of the preſent war. It is true, there were ſome pretended politicians, who propoſed to ſtop payment till the reſtoration of peace. They alledged that in the ordinary courſe of commerce and the uſual credit given, there was always a ſtanding debt, equal to ten months trade; that the trade of the colonies being five millions ſterling a year, the debt muſt amount to ſeven millions and a half; that the payment of this debt to the Engliſh merchants would relieve Great-Britain from the embarraſſment to which it was propoſed to reduce her by a ſtoppage of trade: For, ſaid they, if the merchants receive their money without freſh orders for goods, they will either put it into the public funds, or employ manufacturers, in order to lay up a ſtock of goods which they will have ready to ſell ſooner or later to the Americans, who will ſtand in need of them at the expected reconciliation. By which means they would ſupport the public credit, and prevent the clamours of the manufacturers againſt the miniſtry. But to this it was anſwered, that the injuſtice of the miniſtry ought not to be revenged upon the merchants, who were friends to America; that credit flows from private engagements, entered into with aſſurance of good faith; that theſe engagements ought to be held ſacred, and faithfully executed; that whatever public advantage might be expected from a breach of private faith, ſuch a breach was unjuſt, and would in the end be found to be impolitic, as honeſty is upon the whole the beſt policy. Upon this principle the propoſal was unanimouſly rejected; and although the Engliſh have continued the war againſt the Americans with unparalleled barbarity; burning their defenceleſs towns in the middle of winter, and arming the ſavages againſt them, the debt has been punctually paid; and the merchants of London declared in parliament, and muſt declare to all the world, that from the experience they have had of the conduct of the Americans, they never entertained before the war, any ſuſpicion of a want of fidelity on their part, and that ſince the war, they have been fully convinced the good opinion they entertained of them was well founded. England, on the other hand, a corrupt, extravagant and ruined nation, ſees herſelf immerſed in a debt which ſhe can never diſcharge, and yet goes on, fooliſhly and wickedly, plunging herſelf ſtill deeper and deeper, without any hope of ſatisfying her creditors, or any proſpect of diſengaging herſelf by any other means than that of a national bankruptcy.

Theſe conſiderations being well weighed, it evidently appears, conſidering the general induſtry, frugality, riches, prudence and virtue of America, that ſhe is a much ſafer debtor than Great-Britain.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 18.

THE laſt advices received here from Baſſora adviſe, that peace is concluded between Perſia and the Porte, to the reciprocal ſatisfaction of both powers.

Warſaw, Jan. 14. All hopes of terminating the differences amicably between Ruſſia and the Porte are vaniſhed. A courier, who left Conſtantinople about the middle of December, is arrived here with diſpatches from our Ambaſſador Extraordinary at the Porte, importing, that war is inevitable between theſe two powers; and it is even affirmed that hoſtilities are to begin before ſpring.

L O N D O N.

Jan. 6. [illegible] notwithſtanding [illegible] a French [illegible] the French in [illegible] &c. it is [illegible] *forbearance of* [illegible] that Lord [illegible] uſe of [illegible] whole [illegible]

[illegible] reſenting [illegible] of the French Court. His [illegible]ſhip laid aſide his uſual indolence, and became wonderfully alert and [illegible]. Among many ſteps, which [illegible] to quench or ſmother the fire, that was on the [illegible] burſting out, did he not write a long letter to a [illegible] friend at Paris, declaring, that Lord Suffolk did [illegible] make uſe of the expreſſions attributed to him; on [illegible] contrary, that his Lordſhip and himſelf entertain [illegible] higheſt reſpect and eſteem for the whole French nation; but that Lord Chatham had ſpoken ſtrongly againſt the French, and enlarged upon the ſubjects? And did not Lord North ſay further, in this letter, that notwithſtanding the misfortune of General Burgoyne, there would not be any change in the Britiſh Miniſtry; that they had determined to adhere firmly to each other; and it was amongſt them unanimouſly reſolved, to proſecute the American war? Such a letter was ſhewn to Count Maurepas, as no doubt the writer intended it ſhould. Count Maurepas read it to the King of France. The effect was directly contrary to the writer's intention. The meaneſt and miſerable fears of the writer were too plain not to be diſcovered. This has increaſed, and confirmed, all the former contempt the French had of him.

Feb. 4. The awful ſituation of this kingdom, at this very hour, is known, perhaps, to no man living; the deſigns of the Miniſtry, it may be preſumed, are known to very few; and if we may judge of the future from the paſt, they are ſuch as can do us no credit as a nation, and therefore we cannot wiſh them ſucceſs. However, the accounts laid before Parliament will now be ſtrictly ſcrutinized; and through the indefatigable attention of the patriotic Nobles and Gentlemen in Parliament, we may flatter ourſelves that many things which are amiſs will be rectified; and thoſe which are wanting to put us in a poſture of defence at home will be ſupplied; for it is a certain fact, that the French have at leaſt 60,000 of the beſt troops in Europe upon their ſea coaſts, and all of them within a day's ſail of this metropolis.

By all the letters which have been received for theſe laſt four months from Lord Howe, there is reaſon to expect that he wiſhes to be recalled; and that this wiſh ariſes from the conviction he feels of never being able to reduce the Colonies to obedience.

Feb. 7. Orders are ſent to Plymouth for finiſhing the ſhips on the ſtocks with all expedition, and for laying the keels of ſome ſhips of the line, when thoſe on the ſtocks are launched; a large quantity of timber is likewiſe ordered to be ſeaſoned for that purpoſe.

It is ridiculous in the Scots to complain of national reflections, when it is apparent that their whole conduct is the reſult of a national conſpiracy againſt the liberties of England.

Feb. 11. His Majeſty has ſeen Lord Cornwallis but once ſince his return from America, and was then very cool to him. It is ſaid and credited, that his Lordſhip has expreſſed General Howe's wiſhes to come home if Lord George Germaine is to continue Secretary of State for America. It is ſingular that Lord George can neither give nor execute orders properly.

It is laughable enough, ſays a correſpondent, to hear the brazen-faced effrontery of ſuch men as Nugent, Rigby, Jenkinſon, Harley, Ellis, and others, who are moſt of them grown *grey*, as well as *fat*, in ſpunging upon the public, now boaſting of their *unbiaſſed* ſentiments in the Houſe of Commons. They, worthy good gentlemen, gratefully thank God, that *their* circumſtances are ſuch, as that *they* are quite independent, and vote, not according to the ſentiments of any man, or ſett of men, or miniſters, but according to the clear ſenſe of their *immaculate* conſciences!—It would not, indeed, be very ſurprizing, if, in a ſhort time, we were to hear even Wedderburn and Thurloe making a like declaration, and thanking God that *their* circumſtances were quite independent, although it is ſo well known that ſcurvy Sawney, the pert, prim prater of the Scottiſh race, with treachery in his heart, and famine in his face, was, but the other day, ſcarce worth a ſingle guinea. Lord Geo. Minden too thanks God, in the Houſe of Commons, that *his* circumſtances are ſo independent that he needs not the emoluments of an office he was perſuaded, much againſt his will, to accept. Lord North and Grey Cooper may alſo thank God that *their* circumſtances are rather *bettered* by offices, which, however, they accepted ſorely againſt their inclinations. Jemmy Twitcher too, if he has minded his hits as well as they ſay he has, may begin to thank God that *his* circumſtances are become rather more independent than they were in the laſt reign; of courſe, Miſs Ray may put up an ejaculation or two for *her* eaſy circumſtances in an employment that ſhe holds ſorely againſt her inclination. Madam Swellingbourg is alſo very much at eaſe in *her* circumſtances, for which *ſhe* gratefully thanks God. Governor Hutchinſon is alſo thankful. In ſhort, it is a period for the highly-favoured to manifeſt their ſenſe of gratitude; and, it is to be hoped, the contractors, agents, and others, who, in conſequence of the preſent glorious war, are become independent in circumſtances, will not be deficient in *their* acknowledgments, but thank God for what is paſt, and hope for what is to come.

A correſpondent ſays that we have at this time no leſs than eleven regiments, which have not each above one hundred men. Inſtead therefore of raiſing new levies to make jobs for particular people, and provide for beggarly Scotch couſins, at the public expence, the old regiments ought to have been completed.

A gentleman coming through Macclesfield to London lately ſaw a number of lads about 17 years old with cockades in their hats. He was ſurprized to ſee boys ſo young taken as recruits, and aſked whether they were recruits or ſchool boys? Upon which one of them anſwered they were recruits to ſerve his Majeſty againſt the rebels in North-America. The gentleman next aſked if they were to be drummers? They ſaid they belonged to the grenadier company in the Mancheſter regiment. This is matter of fact.

A correſpondent obſerves, that Lord Mansfield's roaring out, that the fact was not proved, and perhaps did not exiſt, of ſubſcriptions being opened for the purpoſe of raiſing ſoldiers for this impolitic war, after what has [illegible] from the London Tavern, the Mayor of Briſtol, the Towns of Liverpool, &c. &c. is to the full as ridiculous as a public proſtitute's daring the man who had [illegible] her a whore, after ſleeping with her, to *prove his* [illegible].

The Admirals Byron and Gambier are ordered for immediate ſervice, under Lord Howe, in America, and two ſhips of the line are getting ready for them with all poſſible expedition.

The beſt preparative for a revolution in favour of the Stuarts, whether of Charles at Rome, the family of Savoy, or the family of B———ck, is the reviving and enf[illegible] the old doctrines of [illegible] of paſſive obedience and non-[illegible] of the prieſthood, the wide [illegible] of the prerogative, and the ſupremacy of Parliaments! The Houſe of Brunſwick muſt be abſurd indeed to imagine ſhe can ſupport herſelf on the throne of Great-Britain by the ſame principles which expelled the Stuarts, and elevated their own family from a ſmall electorate to a mighty monarchy.

Feb. 12. It is ſaid, by perſons who are in a ſituation of being well informed, that a letter has been lately ſent to the Howes, expreſſing a certain perſon's aſtoniſhment that they had not done *more* towards the conqueſt of America. And it is alſo ſaid, by perſons of equal authority, that General Howe's letters have been moſt ſhamefully garbled before they were publiſhed in the Gazette; particularly his letter relating the action at German-Town; and that theſe two circumſtances are the true cauſes of Mr. D'Oyley's reſigning.

March 21. The Britiſh navy contains at this moment one hundred and fifty-two ſail of the line, built and building, beſides one hundred and ninety-two inferior rates and frigates; a marine ſuperior to that of the whole world beſides!

Yeſterday cloathing for 5000 men were ſhipped on board a tranſport veſſel at the tower, for the ſervice of his Majeſty's troops in America.

Friday Lord Amherſt was ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt hon. Privy Council, and took his place at the Board.

Extract of a letter from Goſport, March 18.

" Laſt night we had a very hot preſs; the men were taken from every merchant ſhip and veſſel, even to the maſter, and all the men to the outward bound Eaſt-Indiamen at the Mother-bank, and from all protections; ſo that many hundred men were picked up by that means."

FISH-KILL, May 7.

On the 27th ult. a party of Col. Meig's regiment, conſiſting of 15 men, under the command of Lieutenants Lay, Sheeler and Brewſter, together with a number of volunteers, amounting in the whole to 30, all under the command of Capt. Lockwood of the Train, croſſed in a row-galley to Long-Iſland, at Lloyd's-Neck, and took Capt. Dibble, of the Royal Refugees, with 18 men, together with their arms and accoutrements, and brought them ſafe to Stanford.

It is rumoured, that the late news from England is very unpleaſing to the tories in New-York,—has fixed a ſurly gloom on their countenances,—fear works ſo hard on ſome of them, that they are privately packing up in order to decamp.

The draughts of the militia here, in order to fill up the Continental regiments, are attended with rapid ſucceſs and great eaſe; they will be compleat and ready to march in a few days.

BALTIMORE, May 12.

The Cauſe of Freedom and Virtue hath ſuſtained a heavy Loſs in the Death of that worthy Patriot and Philanthropiſt WILLIAM LUX, Eſq; who departed this Life on Sunday Evening laſt, at his Seat near this Town, to the inexpreſſible Grief of his Family, in which the Public moſt tenderly and gratefully participate.

YORK-TOWN, MAY 16.

Extract of a letter from the Militia Camp, near Neſhaminey bridge, York Road, dated May 4.

" This camp, which lay near the Crooked Billet, was ſurrounded on the morning of the firſt inſtant, by day-light, with a body of the enemy, who appeared on all quarters; the ſcouts had neglected the preceding night to patrole the roads as they were ordered, but lay in camp till near day, tho' their orders were to leave it by two o'clock in the morning; one of the parties, commanded by a Lieutenant, met the enemy near two miles from the camp, but never gave us the alarm. He makes his excuſe, that he was ſo near before he eſpied them, that he thought himſelf in danger of being cut to pieces by their light horſe ſhould he fire, but ſent off a man to give notice that the enemy were approaching, who did not come. On the diſobedience and miſconduct of this, and the other officers of the ſcouts, we have to lay our misfortunes.

" The alarm was ſo ſudden, we had ſcarcely time to mount our horſes before the enemy was within muſket ſhot of our quarters. We obſerved a party in our rear had got into houſes and behind fences; their numbers appearing nearly equal to ours, we did not think it adviſeable to attack them in that ſituation, eſpecially as another body appeared in our front to the eaſt of the Billet; and not knowing what numbers we had to contend with, we thought it beſt to open our way under cover of a wood to the left of our camp towards Colonel Hart's, for which our little party moved in columns, the baggage following in the rear. We had not paſſed far, before our flanking parties began to change ſhot with the enemy, but kept moving on till we made the wood, when a party of both foot and horſe came up the Biberry road, and attacked our right flank; the party from the Billet fell upon our rear; the horſe, from the rear of our camp, came upon our left flank. A body of horſe appearing in our front, we made a ſtand in this wood, and gave them ſome warm fires, which forced them to retire; their horſe ſuffered conſiderably, as they charged us, and were ſeverely repulſed; their ſtrength gathering from all quarters, we thought it beſt to move on, which we did with the loſs of the baggage, the horſe giving way in the front as we advanced.

" We continued ſkirmiſhing for upwards of two miles, when we made a turn to the left, which entirely extricated us from them. We came into the York road near the Croſs-roads, and moved ſlow down towards the Billet, in hopes to take ſome advantage of them on that quarter, where they muſt leaſt expect us, but we found they retired towards the city. Our people behaved well; our loſs is upwards of thirty killed and wounded; ſome were butchered in a manner the moſt brutal ſavages could not equal; even while living, ſome were thrown into buckwheat ſtraw, and the ſtraw ſet on fire; the clothes were burnt on others, and ſcarcely one without a dozen of wounds with bayonets and cutlaſſes. Fifty-eight are miſſing.

" The enemy's loſs is not known, but it is currently reported one field officer is among the ſlain; we took three of their horſe, five were left dead on the field, the riders either killed or wounded."

We learn, that of the enemy in this attack, were [illegible] horſe, with each a footman (chiefly light infantry) behind him.

Extract of a letter, dated Camp, Valley Forge, May 11.

" The 6th inſtant having been appointed by his Excellency General Waſhington for the celebration of the important event of an alliance between France and the United States, by which liberty and independence are ſecured to America,—at nine o'clock the ſeveral brigades [illegible] chaplains.

" At half paſt ten [illegible] park, as a ſignal for the troops [illegible] at eleven, a ſecond ſignal being [illegible] by the right to its poſt, and formed [illegible] battle.

" Major-General Lord Stirling commanded on the right, Major General the Marquis de la Fayette on the left, and Baron de Kalb the ſecond line.—His Excellency, attended by his own family, Major-General Greene, Q. M. G. Brigadier General Du Portail, and many other Officers of rank, reviewed the two lines.

" A third ſignal being given, there was a diſcharge of 13 pieces of cannon, which was immediately followed by a running fire of muſquetry, commenced by his Excellency's guards, which were poſted at ſome diſtance in front of the firſt line, and continued by the corps poſted in the grand redoubt on the right, and from thence thro' the two lines. A fourth ſignal gun was fired, when an univerſal Huzza and *long live the King of France* reſounded, at the ſame inſtant, thro' the whole army.

" To this ſucceeded a ſecond diſcharge of the 13 cannon, and another general fire of muſquetry—and upon a ſignal, loud Huzzas to the *Friendly European Powers.*—This was immediately followed by a third diſcharge of the artillery and muſquetry, and Huzza to *The United States.*

" The whole army returned to its encampment, and the officers of the ſeveral brigades were invited by his Excellency to a collation, which was enlivened by a brilliant company of Ladies.

" The exact order in which the columns marched to their ground—the celerity and preciſion with which the lines were formed—the regularity of the fire—the pillars of fleecy ſmoke aſcending in rapid ſucceſſion—the continued ſound of the muſquetry, not unlike the rolling of diſtant thunder—the martial appearance of the troops—conſpired to exhibit a magnificent ſcene of joy, worthy of the great occaſion.

" The Feu de Joye being over, the reſt of the day was devoted to convivial pleaſures. The magnanimity and good policy of the King of France were ſubjects of admiration. Mutual congratulations and the moſt unaffected hilarity crowned the feaſt.—And the following toaſts, among many others, were given, and received with the loudeſt acclamations—

The KING of FRANCE.
The FRIENDLY EUROPEAN POWERS.
The Hon. CONGRESS and UNITED STATES.
The immortal Memory of thoſe HEROES, who have died in Defence of AMERICAN LIBERTY.

" The ſpontaneous marks of attachment and reſpect, which were heaped on our illuſtrious Commander in Chief, when the reſtraint of formality and etiquette were laid aſide, muſt have given him the moſt enviable feelings.

" We were favoured with a day as ſerene and delightful as if it had been commanded for the purpoſe.—In a word, Heaven ſeemed to ſmile, and grant every auſpicious omen to the League which we were celebrating.—For the military part of our entertainment, we are much indebted to Baron de Steuben, Inſpector-General of the American Army."

Two Connecticut privateers lately took and ſent into Boſton, a ſhip bound from London to New-York.—Her cargoe conſiſts of 600 barrels of flour, 60 cheſts of tea, 60 puncheons of rum, and 200 bales of goods. The ſterling invoice is ſaid to amount to 30,000 l.

Thirty ſail of veſſels, richly laden with European and Eaſt-India goods, are on their paſſage from France to ſome part of the United American States, under convoy of four ſhips of the line and four frigates.

From Humphreys's Philadelphia Paper of May 9.

Yeſterday his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. arrived here from New-York.

Since our laſt a fleet of tranſports from New-York, with forage, and another from Corke, with troops and proviſions, have arrived in this port.

A ſloop belonging to Meſſrs. Moore and Neal, of New-York, who left that port with the fleet, got aground on Cape-Henlopen, and became a prey to the rebels.

JOHN LEVINS,

HAS FOR SALE, Wholeſale or Retail, at the houſe of Mr. Joſeph Smith, in Market-ſtreet, York-Town,

A Large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, among which are the following articles, viz. Broadcloths and trimmings of different colours, camblets, Iriſh and country linens, lawn handkerchiefs, muſlins, thread and cotton ſtockings, ſilks, perſians, threads of all kinds, garters and laces, watch chains, tapes of different colours, [illegible] ſhoes, pins and needles, ſhoe and knee-buckles, ſciſſars and razors, cork ſcrews, ſheep-ſhears, taylors thimbles, ſhoemakers pincers, looking-glaſſes, gimblets, ivory and horn combs, knives, ſnuffers, [illegible] hair-pins, necklaces of different ſorts, watch-keys, paſteboards, blank books, pocket-books, and wrapping paper.

N. B. BOHEA TEA, of the beſt quality, by the barrel or ſmaller quantity.

WHEREAS by a law of this State, intituled, " A Supplement to the act, intituled, an act to prevent foreſtalling and regrating, and to encourage [illegible]," the Commiſſioners of Cloathing for the reſpective Counties are authorized, enjoined and required to make diligent ſearch and enquiry after all offenders againſt ſaid law, and againſt the law intituled, " An Act to prohibit the ſale of goods, wares and merchandize by public vendue, and to regulate pedlars and hawkers in this State," and to proceed againſt and ſeize the property of ſuch offenders, according to ſaid laws: This is therefore to give notice, that we are determined to proceed in that duty immediately after publication hereof.

DAVID KENNEDY and WILLIAM MORRISON, ſen.
Commiſſioners of Cloathing for York County.

A generous price will be given by the ſubſcribers to Journeymen Taylors, and an exemption from Militia duty.

York, Pennſylvania, May 16, 1778.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, in Strabane townſhip, York county, about the middle of April laſt, two creatures, viz. an iron grey filly, [illegible] not docked, but is remarkable by having on a hog yoke, and [illegible] her near fore [illegible] hurt, which was not well when [illegible] the other a dark-bay [illegible] with [illegible] they are both [illegible]. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures, and ſecures them ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, with reaſonable charges.

May [illegible] [illegible] DICK[illegible]

From the London General Advertiſer of Jan. 6, 1778.

WHY towards two Georges good, humane and great,
Did ne'er the ſpite of Mancheſter abate?
Becauſe they were humane, and great and good,
Unlike the tyrants of the Stuart blood.
Why now is Mancheſter ſo loyal grown?
Becauſe ſhe thinks a St---t fills the ------.
[illegible] at home, abroad, the ſame diſgrace,
[illegible] each reign of the whole Stuart race.
[illegible] Romiſh arms we truſt,
[illegible] Rome's altars from the duſt:
[illegible] beyond th' Atlantic freedom's fled,
[illegible] venal Senates ſhow her head.

OMICRON.

From the London General Advertiſer of Feb. 11, 1778.

Nitor in adverſum, nec me,
Qui cætera vincit impetus.

Now acting in AMERICA,
A NEW TRAGEDY.
As it was firſt attempted at Bunker's-Hill, called
The DESTRUCTION of LIBERTY.

The principal parts to be performed by the Germans and Scotch, aſſiſted by detachments of the Guards.

Between the acts are exhibited, moſt magnificent pieces of fire-work, ſuch as burning of towns and ſhips; concluding with a general maſſacre of old men, women and children, performed to the life.

To which will be added,
A FARCE,
Called CONCILIATORY MEASURES;
Never attempted but once,
Being damned by the American Congreſs;
But to be tried once more by the Miniſtry,
Who are to embark for that purpoſe.

With the original Prologue, as ſpoken by ---------, at Weſtminſter.

The Epilogue by L--d G----e G-----e.

It is thought that this piece will meet with the utmoſt contempt, as before.

Places to be taken on board any of his -----G- ſhips, juſt ready to ſail for America.

Any gentleman deſirous of acting a part in the aforeſaid tragedy, and properly qualified, may be immediately ſupplied with a proper dreſs at the drill, and all other neceſſaries, beſides having the advantage of being tranſported at the public expence.

Wanted, ſeveral capital performers, who muſt be endued with the following qualifications:

Want of common humanity,
Common ſenſe,
——— honeſty,
Public ſpirit,
——— money.

All ſuch will be ſure to meet with the greateſt encouragement, particularly if they are G----s or Scotch; either of whom are at this time more acceptable than the Engliſh, who are become ſo refractory and ſullen, that it is with the utmoſt difficulty that they can be prevailed upon to act their ſeveral parts in this bloody tragedy, numbers of them preferring the horrors of a jail to the having any hand in the performance; ſo there is great reaſon to imagine, that the majority of them will deſert, and leave the managers to perform it by themſelves.

For further particulars, enquire at B--------m H---e, or the Highlands of Scotland.

The managers have been at a moſt extraordinary expence to provide a compleat band of German and Scotch muſic, eſpecially drums and bag-pipes, which laſt are to delight the Americans with their favorite tune of Yanky Doodle: they are to begin as ſoon as the Americans command Britons Strike Home; this is the only tune they intend to play, and will, it is thought, very much animate the whole performance, which is ſaid to be as deep a tragedy as ever was acted ſince the maſſacre in Ireland in 1641, when 40,000 Engliſh Proteſtants were butchered in cold blood.

A book of the play will be publiſhed as ſoon as poſſible, with a compleat liſt of all the capital actors, with notes, critical and explanatory, by T. C. Bill Hill, Books; an appendix will be added, entituled a Diſſertation on Arbitrary power, wherein it will be palpably proved, that no man has a natural right to eat, drink, ſleep, &c. without the conſent of King, Lords and Commons. As this is a moſt curious tract, I have engaged a Highlander from Caithneſs to write comments upon it, it being intended as a preſent to the majority of a certain Houſe, to be by them carefully peruſed and conſulted, on all difficult occaſions, ſo that when they are reſolved to ſtrain a point, they will always know where to apply for a precedent.

Vivant Rex & Regina, & Populorum Libertates.

WANTED for the TREASURY-OFFICE *of the*
UNITED STATES,

TWO good CLERKS and ACCOMPTANTS: Such as may apply to be admitted, muſt bring with them good recommendations of their moral conduct.

WILLIAM HALL,

HAS FOR SALE, at his Houſe in Reading, near the Court-houſe.

BOOKS and STATIONARY; among which are, Scotch and Watts's pſalms by the dozen, neat Turkey prayet-books, parchment and pounce, paper hangings, &c. Doctor Hill's genuine patent medicines; tincture of ſpleenwort for hypochondriachal diſorders; elixir of Bardana for the gout and rheumatiſm, &c. tincture of ſage for ſtrengthening the ſtomach and to give ſpirits, &c. eſſence of water-dock for ſcurvies and all cutaneous diſorders, &c. balſom of honey for coughs and conſumptions, &c. &c.

LEAD WORKS.

WANTED, a Perſon of good Character, who underſtands ſtamping and dreſſing of LEAD ORE, [illegible] the Furnace. Apply to
DANIEL ROBERDEAU, at York-Town.

[illegible]

R[illegible] Anthony, [illegible] years of age, [illegible] high; had on an old blanket coat [illegible] breeches, white woollen ſtockings and [illegible] Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave, ſo as his maſter [illegible] him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

THOMAS MAYBURY.

York-Town, May 2, 1778.

LOST or ſtolen, laſt Thurſday, in the town of York, a POCKET-BOOK, folded in the manner as parchment pocket-books uſually are, with two commiſſions to the ſubſcriber in the ſame, and three continental lottery tickets, viz. No. 75,750, 75,751, and 75,752. Any perſon having found the ſame, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, or to John Schultz, in York-Town, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, beſides what money was in the pocket book. The abovementioned tickets are the property of the following perſons, viz. John M'Kellip, Mary and Eli Good, and George and Barbara Kleinhoff. If any of ſaid tickets ſhould prove fortunate, and draw any prize or prizes, the Managers are requeſted not to pay the ſame to any perſon or perſons, except to the owners aforeſaid, or to thoſe whom they will empower.

JACOB GOOD.

EIGHTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from the Ninth Pennſylvania regiment, the 24th of April laſt, the following men, viz. *Joſeph Kennedy*, about 20 years of age, fair complexion, and black hair; he formerly lived in Warrington townſhip, York county. *Eliſha Davis*, about 5 feet 5 inches high, about 18 years of age, black complexion and black hair; he formerly lived in Warrington townſhip, York county. *William Bell*, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a rediſh complexion, and is a ſtout well made fellow; formerly lived near Hunter's-Town, in York county. *Thomas Reed*, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, darkiſh complexion, and black hair; formerly lived in Cumberland county. And *Solomon Brown*, aged 21 years, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, rediſh complexion, black hair, and is a ſtout well ſet fellow; he is a German, and formerly lived in Reading townſhip, York county. They all belong to Major Francis Nichols's company. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters, and confines them in any goal, or delivers them to Lieut. STEPHENSON, ſhall have the above reward, or Sixteen Dollars for each man.

BY the advice of ſeveral Members of the Rev. Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, it is propoſed, that, in the preſent ſituation of public affairs, the enſuing annual Meeting of that Body be held at Bedminſter, in Somerſet county, in the State of New-Jerſey, on the third Wedneſday in May, at ten of the clock, A. M. at which time and place the Members are requeſted to attend.

JOHN CARMICHAEL, Syn. Mod.

York-Town, April 29, 1778.

ALL perſons that have left Deeds in my Office to be recorded, and have neglected to call for the ſame; and ſuch perſons as have Letters teſtamentary, or other papers remaining in my hands, are deſired to call upon me for them, within three weeks from this time, as I intend ſhortly after that to leave this town. Any perſons that have demands againſt me are deſired to bring them in, that they may be paid; and ſuch as are in my debt, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame.

SAMUEL JOHNSTON.

April 29, 1778.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

WAS broke open and ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Baltimore-Town, on Monday night the 27th inſt. two valuable HORSES, viz. one a BLACK, with a ſtar in his forehead, 8 or 9 years old, about 15 hands, is well made, paces, trots and canters exceeding well, and has a good carriage.—The other a bright BAY, 8 or 9 years old this ſpring, and about the ſame height of the black, with a black mane and tail, has always been uſed to the chair or carriage; the hair on each ſide has been worn off by the traces, trots middling faſt, and canters but badly; his tail is long. The above Horſes, when taken, were in exceeding good order.— Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſes, ſo that the owner may get them again, and ſecures the thief or thieves, that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward; or One Hundred Dollars for each of the creatures, with reaſonable charges, paid by

ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN.

N. B. The aforeſaid Horſes are ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen by one *William Trugard*, a deſerter from General Pulaſki's Legion, and advertiſed in the Maryland Journal, of yeſterday's date.

CAME to the plantatian of James Smith, Eſq; in York townſhip, about the middle of April, a large black and white ſpotted HEIFER, between 3 and 4 years old, the horns bending inwards, has no ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, by LAWRENCE POLLY, living on ſaid plantation.

Strabane Townſhip, York County, April 8.

WAS FOUND, by the ſubſcriber, on the great road between York-Town and Rudy's Tavern, a ſmall bundle of MONEY. The owner proving his property, and paying the charge of this advertiſement, may have it again.

JAMES DICKSON.

ONE DOLLAR Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in York-Town, an apprentice boy, named [illegible] *Wiſe*, about fifteen and a half years of age, about [illegible] inches high, ſhort black hair; had on, [illegible] hat, blue coat, with metal [illegible] black velvet breeches, [illegible] ſhoes, and a home made [illegible] apprentice, and ſecures [illegible] that his maſter may get [illegible] reward, paid by [illegible]

[illegible]

A N excellent FARM [illegible] containing [illegible] proportion of meadow ground [illegible] remote from the Indian and Britiſh [illegible] one of the moſt eligible retreats in this State; about 60 acres of plow land and meadow are cleared, a log houſe and barn built, a young orchard planted, and a well dug. For terms, apply to WILLIAM COCHRAN, living on ſaid place.

TO BE SOLD.

THE plantation of Andrew Livingſton, late deceaſed, containing 214 acres, ſituate in Mountjoy townſhip, York county, and State of Pennſylvania, with a log dwelling houſe, barn, and other office-houſes; about [illegible] acres of upland cleared, 50 acres of meadow, and [illegible] more may be made, 20 of which can eaſily be watered, a draw-well, and two ſtreams of water, one of which has a good mill-ſeat. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living near ſaid place.

JOHN LIVINGSTON.

Elizabeth-Town, April 27, 1778.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED, laſt night, from this place, a certain *Samuel Davis*, alias *Samuel Tabb*, alias *Samuel Tompkins*, a ſlim made fellow, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſhort black hair, brown complexion; had on a light blue coat, ſtriped and figured waiſtcoat, blue and white ſtriped linen overalls, a pair of white Indian legings, and a round hat; he ſtole and took with him one ruffled holland ſhirt, one plain country linen ditto, one red and purple ſtriped chintz gown, one pair of ſhoes, one pair of open wrought ſilver buckles, one pair of ſuperfine white worſted ſtockings, one neat ſcrew barrel piſtol, with braſs mounting. Whoever ſecures the above deſerter, ſo that the effects can be recovered, ſhall receive the above reward, beſides the allowance made by Act of Aſſembly.

ELIE WILLIAMS.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, containing 250 acres of land, ſituate in Fawn townſhip, York county, 7 miles from M'Call's ferry, and 15 from Peach-bottom, having thereon a good dwelling-houſe and barn, about 100 acres cleared, 12 acres of meadow made, and 20 more may be made; alſo two good orchards. The place is pleaſantly ſituated and well watered. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the place

WILLIAM M'CASKEY.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 23d day of March laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Mancheſter townſhip, York county, A SORREL HORSE, four years old, about 17 hands high, a natural pacer, ſhod before, has a ſmall ſtrip of white mixed with rediſh hair down his face, likewiſe two white ſpots on his near ſhoulder occaſioned by a hurt from the collar. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

April 10. CASPER CARVER.

WAS FOUND, in the month of February laſt, between M'Calliſter's-Town and York-Town, a ſilver mounted HANGER, without a ſcabbard, ſuppoſed to belong to ſome gentleman of the army. The owner, by applying to GEORGE EICHELBERGER, in York-Town, proving his property, and paying charges, may have it again.

York-Town, April 21, 1778.

STRAYED, on Thurſday laſt, off the Commons, A large white HORSE, with a ſwitch tail and hanging mane; has the ſcratches in one hind foot, and his legs have loſt the hair with the ſame diſorder; he is nine years old, and trots and gallops.——Alſo, a ſtrawberry roan HORSE; 15 hands high, riſing 5 years old, half blooded, trots, paces and gallops, has a ſwitch tail and hanging mane. FIVE DOLLARS reward will be given to any perſon who will bring them to Mrs. MOORE's, in York-Town.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

LOST by the ſubſcriber, in Fredericksburg town, Virginia, on Saturday, the 28th March, 1778, TWO CONTINENTAL LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES, No. 1151 and 1154, for *Six Hundred Dollars* each, payable to MATTHEW IRVINE, and both dated 13th November, 1777. Whoever delivers the ſaid certificates to Mr. JOHN HAWKINS, jun. merchant, in Fredericksburg, ſhall receive the above reward.

JOHN CRAIG.

N. B. Payment is deſired to be ſtopt at the office.

WHEREAS a certain ELIZABETH WR[illegible] Chanceford townſhip, York county, obtained [illegible] bonds from the ſubſcriber, bearing date the [illegible] March, 1774, three of which bonds have been diſcharged, and the other two, for twenty pounds each, yet [illegible] payable, one on the firſt day of May, 1778, the other the firſt day of May, 1779; all which bonds [illegible] as a conſideration for the purchaſe of [illegible] Theſe are to forewarn all perſons from taking [illegible] of ſaid bonds, as I am [illegible] until the land is [illegible] 17th day of April [illegible]

YORK-TOWN: [illegible]